

**Assignment 4: DTMC: state classification and gambler's ruin problem**  
- Due on September 18

From Green Ross: Do Exercise 4.14, 4.17, 4.57, 4.59 11 ed. (4.60 10 ed.) in Chapter 4.

**Other Problems:**

1. **(Gambler's Ruin)** Consider the Gambler's ruin DTMC  $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$  on  $\mathcal{S} = \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$ .  $P_{0,0} = 1 = P_{N,N}$ , while otherwise  $P_{i,i+1} = p$ ,  $P_{i,i-1} = 1 - p$ ,  $1 < i < N$ . Suppose that  $X_0 = i$ , for  $1 < i < N$ . Show that  $X_n$  converges to some limiting random variable  $X_\infty^{(i)}$  almost surely and find its PMF:  $p_k = \mathbb{P}(X_\infty^{(i)} = k)$ ,  $k \in \mathcal{S}$ .
2. **(State-dependent Gambler's Ruin)** Consider the gambler's ruin problem when  $N = 3$ , except now we allow the probability  $p$  (of winning a dollar) to depend on the present state. Whenever  $X_n = 1$ , the probability that the gambler wins a dollar is  $p_1$  (and  $1 - p_1$  for losing a dollar). Similarly, Whenever  $X_n = 2$ , the probability that the gambler wins a dollar is  $p_2$  (and  $1 - p_2$  for losing a dollar). Find  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ , the probabilities that that gambler's fortune reaches 3 before getting ruined, starting with 1 and 2 respectively. Compute for the case when  $p_1 = 0.7$  and  $p_2 = 0.3$ .
3. Consider an ergodic (i.e., irreducible, positive recurrent, and aperiodic) DTMC  $\{X_n, n \geq 0\}$  with a finite state space  $\mathcal{S} = \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$  and a transition probability matrix  $P \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ . Consider a row vector  $\pi \equiv (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_N)$  satisfying the following balance equation:

$$\begin{aligned}\pi P &= \pi \\ \pi_1 + \dots + \pi_N &= 1.\end{aligned}$$

Note that there are  $N + 1$  equations (note  $\pi P = \pi$  has  $N$  equations) but only  $N$  unknowns. Show that the last equation of  $\pi P = \pi$ :

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \pi_i P_{i,N} = \pi_N \tag{1}$$

is redundant, i.e., show that (1) can be derived from the other  $N$  equations.

*Remark: In fact, any equation, not necessarily the last one, in  $\pi P = \pi$  is redundant.*

**Reading:** Read Green Ross Sections 4.4, 4.5.1, 4.6.